

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1395—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 598—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Willgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925

No. 18

Why All This Zeal?

By Chester M. Wright.

A delectable spectacle was offered the people of the United States in the trial of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, at Great Falls, Montana.

There is a growing and widespread belief that Senator Wheeler was tried because he incurred the wrath of powers that be by daring to bare graft, corruption in high places, and fraudulent transactions based on bribery of United States officials.

Dispatches brought the news that from 20 to 30 Department of Justice detectives were on hand to "look after the Government's interests."

By whose orders are all those detectives there? What did they intend to do? What were their instructions? Surely they were not there just to create an atmosphere!

Did the present head of the Department of Justice believe any overt action was threatened by Senator Walsh who conducted the defense of Senator Wheeler?

Does anyone think it is necessary to watch Senator Wheeler? The idea is absurd.

What is a Department of Justice for? Was the department on the job at the time of the bribery of Fall—we mean, was it anywhere around to prevent that action?

Where was the Department of Justice with its regiment of operatives at the time of the disappearance of Robert W. Stewart, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; James O'Neil, former president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company; H. M. Blackmer, chairman of the board of the Midwest Refining Company, and H. S. Osler of Toronto, head of the Continental Trading Company?

These men were wanted as witnesses in the Teapot Dome case at Cheyenne. When the trial was called all were absent—all had gone abroad, out of the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Did the Department of Justice, with its overplus of operatives, watch the movements of these men or take steps to keep them within the boundaries of the United States? It did not. They were permitted to get out of the country.

The Teapot Dome trial ended March 26th. On March 27th Robert W. Stewart reappeared. His important business engagements permitted him to return to the United States within 24 hours after the Cheyenne trial ended.

Eighteen days after the trial ended H. S. Osler was back in Toronto. Big game hunting in Africa no longer held him. The same day came the announcement of the resignation of James E. O'Neil as director of the American Petroleum Institute "on account of the condition of his health." Now that the Teapot Dome trial is ended he may recover and return to the United States. H. M. Blackmer may return any time he wishes. He need no longer remain in France. What he knows about the case he may keep locked in his bosom.

Was the trial of Senator Wheeler another matter? Did it call for a horde of flatfeet, dicks and stool pigeons?

Why? Why the difference? Why all the sudden determination to indict and keep on indicting Senator Wheeler? Was there any connection between the Senate's refusal to confirm the appointment of Mr. Warren, the Sugar Trust's Michigan representative, as successor to the position once

occupied by Daugherty and the prompt re-indictment and trial of Senator Wheeler?

We merely ask to bring the question again to your minds. You know the answer as well as we.

One more question: Why does the Government attach more importance to the prosecution of Senator Wheeler on a minor and purely technical charge than it did to the stealing of the United States naval oil reserves, worth many millions and possibly involving the safety of the Nation in case of war, and the bribery of a cabinet officer?

LEGION DRIVE.

The intensive campaign to raise California's share of the American Legion national \$5,000,000 endowment fund for the disabled and orphans of the World War was started in many cities of the state this week and is moving forward successfully. Early reports show great enthusiasm and over subscription in many communities.

Oakland and Alameda counties will join in the drive next week, June 8, while San Francisco and Los Angeles will swing into action for the fund the week of June 15. Legion leaders were confident the state's quota would be reached when the contributions from all parts of the state were totalled.

Uplands, a little southern California city of about 3,000 population, set a mark for the rest of the state when it raised \$5,800 for the fund. Further reports from southern California showed that thirteen small towns subscribed a total of \$25,000 before the start of this week's campaign.

California has been organized for the endowment fund drive by a state committee headed by Governor Friend W. Richardson as executive chairman, and Colonel David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California and past state Legion commander, vice-chairman for northern California, and Buron R. Fitts, also a past state commander of the Legion, vice-chairman for southern California. Local committees, paralleling the state committee, which have been organized in every community where there is a Legion post, have charge of the active work of the campaign.

"While the Legion feels that the welfare of disabled veterans and the dependents of those whose lives the war exacted is a task to which it must dedicate itself, it is one that should appeal to every person who believes with the Legion that both these great classes of war sufferers are entitled to a square deal," said Nathan F. Coombs, state Legion commander.

"The endowment fund means a square deal and nothing less than that. We want to provide the means of permanently insuring the disabled man the opportunity of rehabilitation. We want to give the war orphan the chance in life he would have had, had his father lived. That is not asking too much."

CAN'T PASS SUBSIDY BILL.

Declaring himself pessimistic over the outlook for a ship subsidy, Admiral Palmer, president of the United States emergency fleet corporation, hinted that the federal government may have to accept the principle of government operation of vessels.

The navy officer had this statement in a speech to the United States chamber of commerce. He said he has grave doubts that the people will accept the subsidy theory.

IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS."

By L. D. Bland,

Editor The Union Leader, Chicago.

In the good old starvation days before Chicago car men became members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, we received a wage of 17 and 21 cents an hour. Some of us received a daily wage of \$1.25 for 12 and 14 hours' work. We were paid no overtime.

We were held at the barn during snowstorms and emergencies, with no pay except for actual platform work. We might stay there all night and get no work and we had to take out our runs the next day.

We were dogged by spotters, and every week at the barn there was a line of men half a block long waiting to see the "dog catcher," as we called him, to be reprimanded for some slight error in our work.

We were packed like sheep in the galleries of the city council and state legislature to promote measures for the company's benefit, and we didn't dare call our souls our own.

We were the victims of arbitrary rules, intolerant bosses and political manipulation. Our jobs were never secure.

Runs were signed up for us—we had no say in the matter. Many of these runs began early one day and finished early the next. A "miss" meant anything from being dropped to the foot of the extra list to a penalty of from 10 to 30 days.

We were assessed various amounts out of our pay envelopes for damages resulting from collisions or for breakage of any kind.

We deposited \$50 with the company when we were hired, which they kept until we were fired or quit.

When one of our number died we passed the hat to get enough money to bury him. We were lucky to eat, let alone save anything for a rainy day.

These were "the good old days" we hear anti-unionists talk about, in which only the strong survived.

Now all these terrible conditions have been wiped out, thanks to the Amalgamated Association.

We have the basic eight-hour day, with time and one-half for over eight hours.

We choose our runs every three months. Sixty per cent of our runs are straight time. All our Sunday runs are straight time. Working conditions have been improved all along the line.

Our wage rate is 70 to 75 cents an hour on surface lines, with 77 cents for night cars and 8 cents an hour additional for one-man operation. On the elevated system the maximum wage is 77 cents an hour.

We have 20,000 members in Chicago. We move together in contract matters, and are a unit in policy.

Our international has paid Chicago members nearly \$1,500,000 in sick, total disability, old age and death benefits since 1912.

Join the union label army and fight for decent pay, comfortable homes and healthy children. No higher form of patriotism can be shown.

TO MAKE BAY LABOR STUDY.

The Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club, under the leadership of Chairman J. P. Rettenmayer, is working upon plans for the most elaborate study of Bay Region unemployment problems ever attempted in this State.

The purpose of the proposed study will be to examine with care (1) employment fluctuation in the different industries of the San Francisco Bay region.

(2) The characteristics of the labor employed in each industry.

(3) The possibilities of transferring some of the labor used in various seasonal industries into other industries during the dull seasons of their main occupations.

(4) The amounts and kinds of labor idle in the various portions of the Bay Region during the different months of the year and the possibility of bringing to the Bay Region particular industries which could utilize this labor.

(5) The possibilities and methods of increasing the steadiness of employment and reducing seasonality in the particular industries now resident in this region.

(6) The relations between the industries and labor supply of this region and agriculture, fishing, and other seasonal industries carried on outside the Bay Region.

(7) The efficiency and methods of operation of the employment offices of the region and possibilities and ways of making them adequate for the needs of the region.

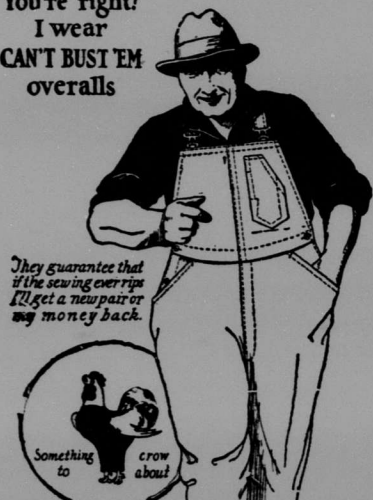
(8) The occupations and earnings of seasonal laborers resident in the Bay Region, or migratory to it intermittently, and particularly of those who from time to time require charitable assistance, and the possibility, through vocational guidance, training or other means of enabling them to earn a more adequate livelihood.

Particular attention would be given in this portion of the study to the possibility of working out annual cycles of jobs, by which seasonal laborers could pass from one to another industry in a fairly regular succession, thus dovetailing a series of seasonal jobs to make a year's work.

And the best strategy is label action.

Coffee That Is?
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You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS

WANTS CONGRESS MADE POWERLESS.

By Chester M. Wright.

Old Dr. Moses, who answers roll call as a United States Senator, has just been telling about what a dangerous, sorry organization the Senate has turned out to be. In these days of blocs and various coalitions we are told, majorities, and therefore policies, are ephemeral and reckless.

This is but another of a long series of attacks on the Senate and on Congress as a whole.

The crusade to villify the representative branch of the Government began about the time the armistice was signed. It has been continuing like drum fire since that time.

Big Business does not want a representative branch of government. It wants only two effective branches—the executive and the judicial.

This fact has been recognized by progressive and liberal men and women for a long time. They have sensed the danger of the attack.

The people of the United States have need to be alert and on guard if popular government is to be preserved. Of course, it will take a long time to really establish an executive dictatorship, but it can be done, if the propaganda has the right of way long enough. It can be done if the people do not awake to the danger.

Steadily certain interests and certain reactionary types of mind continue the business of ridiculing the Senate, the House, the entire Congress, gradually seeking to bring into disrepute and thus into disuse the popular branch of government, the only branch through which the popular voice can be heard with anything approaching directness and definiteness.

Already it is becoming clear, Senator Dr. Moses having freshly reopened the subject, that the Dawes attack on the rules of the Senate is much more than a liberalizing move.

Dawes, the father, angel and dictator of the Minute Men of America, one of those 108 per cent organizations (100 per cent American and 8 per cent compound interest), proposes to restore majority rule in the Senate. Of course, every one favors majority rule, but it begins to be clear that the Dawes plan of majority rule in the Senate will be obtained, if it is obtained, at the expense of the right of minorities to be heard and to protest. This will be another blow at the usefulness of the representative branch of government.

Nobody who has watched Washington with any care will hold for a minute that Congress has not performed many foolish and ridiculous acts. At times it has been asinine and at time reactionary. On the whole, however, there has been a constant improvement in the representative character of Congress and a constant improvement in its work. It is this that to come extent accounts for the growing war on Congress.

It is not too much to say that if representative government is to be preserved as a national institution, and as a guarantee of American political freedom, the masses of the people have got to bestir themselves in its protection.

WOULD EXEMPT TAX PAYERS.

Senator Couzens would remove from the income tax list more than 6,000,000 persons who pay on incomes less than 5,000. The senator finds that these persons pay less than 10 per cent of the income tax revenue, and that the government goes to a great deal of trouble to collect this amount.

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PURCHASE AMERICAN MADE GOODS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Strong approval of President Coolidge's announced desire that the War and Navy Departments make purchases of supplies from American manufacturers, rather than from foreign manufacturers, whenever it is possible, was voiced here by Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

"I agree with the President," said Mr. Woll, "that it is best for the country that government supplies be purchased in the United States, where their manufacture gives employment to a large number of workers and adds to the national wealth.

Law Should Be Amended.

"I understand," Mr. Woll continued, "that under the present law, it is necessary for the War and Navy Departments to purchase their supplies from the lowest responsible bidder and that in adhering to this law bids of foreign manufacturers are sometimes accepted. I believe with President Coolidge that Congress should amend present laws so as to allow the two departments to exercise their best judgment in the purchase of all supplies.

"The President, the nation has been given to understand, thinks that in many instances it is to the advantage of the country at large that certain Government supplies be purchased abroad. I think that there are almost no cases where this would be necessary and I believe such foreign purchases should be forbidden except in cases of grave emergency.

Should Set Good Example.

"I believe that every department and agency of the National, State and local governments should set a good example to the rest of the country by restricting their purchases to American manufacturers. Adherence to such a policy would help to stabilize industry and give more steady employment to American workers.

"But I do not believe we should stop with the encouragement of American industry by having all Government purchases made at home. I believe that every American should make it a point to buy American goods. Our aim should be to build up the American market in every way possible and the best way to do that is to buy goods made in America. That is the way to boost the American market for American goods.

Every Citizen Must Help.

"Organized labor knows for a certainty that some shouters for 'America first' are very remiss when it comes to the purchase of American goods. They will buy foreign-made goods, if such purchases mean bigger profits, but their operations can be greatly curtailed if the public can be educated to always demand American-made goods. By encouraging such a demand on the part of every citizen, every industry and every department of our National, State and local governments, American industry can be put on a basis which nothing can shake."

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SHOWS WHY REACTION HATES SENATE.

"The people should bear in mind that lawmaking bodies have been a source of great annoyance to the despot, who has never hesitated to use every possible means for their removal and destruction," says United States Senator Shipstead, writing in La Follette's Magazine, current issue.

"It is very annoying to the despotism of oil to have congress make a fuss about illegal transfers of public lands," said Senator Shipstead.

"It is very annoying to the despotism of finance to have congress investigate or denounce its crime of juggling with money and credit control, and so affect the price level of commodities in which the insiders of finance have a speculative interest. Therefore congress must be attacked from various sources. Congress must be discredited before the country. The attack against the American congress seems to be of the same character as the attack launched against parliaments all over the world.

"Industrial kings throughout the world are fighting representative government as an obstacle to their steam roller methods. Formerly it was militarism that fought governments by the people. Frequently militarism and the industrial king are harnessed to the same chariot. Their interests are one, and their ultimate purpose is one—to rule in their own might without the delay incident to the consent of the governed.

"Deliberate bodies, elected by the people, are 'taboo' in the camps of politico-commercial generals. Public debate, legislative investigation, popular sentiment, are nuisances to be abated.

"It is directed less against the lower house than against the senate for the reason that in the house there is freedom of debate no longer. Therefore, the house has lost its former predominant influence in congress and its former position as a great American forum of debate.

"The representative who comes to Washington with the thought that he is the free and chosen spokesman for 250,000 voting taxpayers finds himself struggling under a sad delusion. That day is long past. He can not speak except by permission. He must first get the consent of the rules committee representing the ruling dynasty, and then possibly he may be assigned a few minutes on the floor, unless the committee decides that the time should be controlled by another.

"Freedom of debate has been abolished in the house, the American forum, where once government of the people found full voice in the eloquence and logic of Madison and Clay, of Webster, Blaine and Hoar.

"Today the industrial leaders who have appropriated the name of 'Liberty Loving Minute Men,' propose the death of free debate in the senate.

"If a Patrick Henry or a Samuel Adams were to assail, on the floor of congress today, the aggressions of those wielding the economic power of the nation, he would be denounced as a dangerous radical and doubtless trailed by secret service men, or perhaps even a corps of assistant attorney-generals.

"Will this propaganda against the legislative branch of government in America be successful, as it has been against the parliaments of Europe? Time will tell. We will see what we will see."

JULIUS S. GODEAU
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UNION MADE

Labor Clarion

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FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925

Dr. Thomas E. Green, in addressing a luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club, said: "In the future men and nations are not going to be judged by what they take out of the world, but what they put in." That should apply to trade unions also and to members of unions. The fellow who puts nothing into the union has no right to expect anything out of it, and he should be judged by what he puts in rather than what he takes out.

If it is true that no question is ever settled until it is settled right, then the ultimate triumph of trade unionism in its main purposes is assured because they are absolutely right. This does not mean that unions can adopt wrong policies and succeed simply because the fundamentals of the movement are right and proper, but it does mean that so long as the unions stick closely to the purposes that brought them into existence they are sure to win in the end because of the righteousness of the cause.

The Federal drive to enforce the Volstead law can have but one effect, and will be the demonstration of the impossibility of drying up the country in opposition to the will of the great mass of the people. From the beginning enforcement has been a joke. In the first place not one person in ten considers violation of the present law anything more than an amusing piece of slyness. In the second place the government has not been able to get many decent and reliable men to perform the duties of such a job. As a consequence mostly pluguglies for whom no one has any respect have been on the job and have resorted to graft and corruption in great variety. Bootleggers and crooked enforcement officers have hundreds of millions of dollars in safe deposit vaults and out of sight because they are afraid to let it be known that they possess such vast wealth, which otherwise might be in circulation and performing some useful service for the people as a whole. The few fanatics who put over such an absurd law have, indeed, raised havoc with the country and made the United States the laughing stock of the civilized world, but still they are not satisfied, and want the farce continued indefinitely. How much longer will the people permit these illogical beings to force their narrow wills upon the rest of the citizenship of the United States?

Immigration Study

Chambers of Commerce and other similar organizations along the southern boundary of the United States are at the present time holding conferences in El Paso, Texas, with the idea in mind of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress when it convenes next December to make it easier for Mexican laborers to come to the United States under the pretense that there is a shortage of common labor and that the Mexicans are desirable for that reason. There has been much complaint against the coming into California of large numbers of Mexicans since the adoption of the present immigration law, and a Section of the Commonwealth Club is beginning an investigation of the subject. A number of trade unionists, including the President and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, are members of the club, and as labor is very much interested in the subject, labor men ought to attend the meetings and participate in the study to be made. The phases of the question to be investigated are:

1. The desirability of various races as future citizens.
2. How to Americanize the immigrant.
3. Study of production to determine whether or not immigration is needed, and, if so, along what lines.
4. Does unrestricted immigration of Mexicans solve the farm problem in California? If not, why? What changes in the law would bring desired relief?
5. How could a more sympathetic and intelligent administration of the laws be secured?
6. How may America assimilate the culture of immigrant nations?
7. How does immigration affect "class cleavages"?
8. How may we keep out mixed breeds from Latin America, Hawaii and the Philippines?
9. A study of entry of Europeans and others from Mexico, and the activities of steamship companies in promoting them.
10. Study of the law and its administration. Is it selective as well as restrictive? How can funds for proper administration of the law be procured from Congress?
11. American requirements: Have we a farm labor shortage? Is the need of rapid economic development so great as to demand a constant flow of immigration? Are we not progressing too fast?

The report of this Section will have influence with a great many people, and while it is to deal only with immigration over the southern border of the United States, labor is vitally interested, and organized labor of Mexico is in harmony with the desires of the workers in this country with regard to the problem, so that there is no reason whatever for labor not actively participating in the study and fully presenting its side of the matter and in that helping to shape the report by getting all of the facts before the members carrying on the investigation.

We know that the Commonwealth Club and its Section on Immigration are in search of truth and will, therefore, strive to gather information on the subject from every possible viewpoint. For this reason the labor view, presented by bona fide trade unionists, will be more than welcome at all the meetings of the Section.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which recently went into receivership when officers declared their inability to refund or otherwise meet a \$48,000,000 bond issue that matures in June. The company owes the government \$68,000,000, which was loaned to it during and after the war. The road extends from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. More than 700 miles of its lines through Montana and Washington are electrified.

The appointment by President Coolidge of E. J. Henning, First Assistant Secretary of Labor, as the successor of Federal District Judge Bledsoe of Los Angeles, marks the end of a notorious labor injunction judge. Bledsoe is known as "Injunction Ben." He curried favor with the anti-unionists of Southern California, who urged him to run for mayor of Los Angeles. He resigned his judgeship and announced his candidacy. He was soundly defeated, though backed by the Los Angeles Times, the best known anti-union newspaper in this country.

Even the worst enemy of the trade union movement must admit that without organization in our modern industrial world the worker is hopelessly helpless and that those workers who do not organize to guard their interests are either lacking in intelligence or endeavoring to sponge their way through life by taking advantage of the time, money and effort expended by their fellows. This is an age of organization in almost every line of endeavor and if the great majority of workers were as greedy as the spongers things would be bad for everybody, including employers, spongers and honest workers.

If union garment workers are walking the streets in idleness while non-union workers are kept employed the members of unions are responsible for it because of their failure to demand the union label upon the articles they purchase. This rule also applies to the same extent in other lines of industry. In fact it is a sort of endless chain proposition. The more union goods that are bought the more members of unions will be put to work in producing them. The truth of this certainly cannot be disputed, and the trade unionist who fails to demand the union label on purchases certainly cannot have a clear conscience and should be his own hardest accuser.

Human nature does not change very much in some respects as we go down the years. Each individual likes to have his own way today just as did his brother of three thousand years ago, but in this age we know better how to fight for the right of self expression than did the early man, and we also have a greater appreciation of the fact that we cannot hope to infringe upon the rights of the other fellow and escape a fight about it. Some men, however, never get tired of getting all of their own rights and endeavoring in one way or another to garner some that do not belong to them, yet only rarely do they succeed to any great extent. Many of them get caught at it and go to jail as a result of their greediness.

WIT AT RANDOM

Peter got into the view of the law and went to a lawyer.

"If I win this case, I will give you a thousand kroner," he said.

"Very well," said the lawyer, "get some witnesses."

Peter got his witnesses and won the case.

"Well," said the latter, "you won your case. What about my thousand kroner?"

"That's all right," said Peter, "get some witnesses!"—Vikingen (Oslo).

"I'd like to see something cheap in a straw hat."

"Certainly sir. Try this one on, sir, and the mirror's on your left."—Sydney Bulletin.

Daughter—"He says he thinks I'm the nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call?"

Mother—"No, dear; let him keep on thinking so."—Tit-Bits (London).

"Do you speak French?"

"No."

"Do you speak English?"

"No."

"But on your window it says 'French and English spoken here.' Who speaks it?"

"The customers!"—Strix (Stockholm).

Sopt—"But I don't think I deserve an absolute zero."

Prof—"Neither do I, but it is the lowest mark that I am allowed to give."—Washington Cougar's Paw.

"Sedentary work," said the college lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits, the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal, one's standing is lost completely."—Christian Guardian.

Doctor No. 1—"Did you hold the mirror to her face to see if she was still breathing?"

Doctor No. 2—"Yes, and she opened one eye, gasped and reached for her powder puff."—Sydney Bulletin.

"That's old Dogsbody just come out of the telephone box—he's turned ninety-two."

"Lord! How old was he when he went in?"—Sydney Bulletin.

Lawyer (helping pedestrian up)—"Come with me, my man. You can get damages."

Pedestrian (groggy)—"H'vens, man I got all the damages I want. Get me some repairs."—New Smyrna Breeze.

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."—Our Dumb Animals.

Visitor—"Are you going to be a great man when you grow up, Willie?"

Willie—"You bet! I'm going to be an Arctic explorer."

"An Arctic explorer's life is full of hardships, Willie."

"Yes'm. But I can stand 'em, I reckon."

"I like your spirit, my boy. There is a great deal of glory to be gained in a career of that kind."

"Yes'm, and you don't never have to wash your face."—Nebraska Farmer.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Fame is made of queer stuff. Just now one John T. Scopes, teacher of biology in Dayton, Tenn., is becoming famous because he insisted upon teaching the theory of evolution to his pupils. Squire Arthur Benson, one of three justices of the peace who held Scopes for the grand jury, also may derive a modicum of fame out of the proceedings which are to ensue. The old home town of Benson and Scopes also will derive its bit of a niche. All because the State of Tennessee has a law which forbids the teaching of the theory of evolution. The right or wrong of the theory of evolution will most likely not in any degree enter into the decision of the judge or jury as to the guilt or innocence of Scopes. The question involved, it seems to us, is one of fact as to whether a teacher employed by the people of Tennessee has violated a law enacted by those people, and whether the law was one prohibiting the teaching of evolution or blacksmithing, does not make any difference at all, or whether the law was foolish or sensible, has nothing to do with the case. If, under the constitution of the State and the Nation, the legislature had the right to pass the law, then the accused teacher should be found guilty and punished if he conducted himself in such a manner as to infringe upon a statute of the State of Tennessee. However, there is a lot of rot being dished up to the public by little scribblers who know nothing about evolution and care less. They are trying to make it appear that the merits of the theory of evolution must be passed upon by an obscure judge in a little Tennessee village, when nothing is further from the truth. There are but two questions involved in the trial, the first as to the right of the legislature to pass the law, and the second the fact as to whether the teacher violated a legally enacted and valid statute of the State. People on one side may hold the law to be silly and harmful and those on the other that it is intelligent and beneficial and the outcome of the trial will neither vindicate the one idea nor the other. The case has become rather sensational because of the fact that Bryan and Darrow and Malone have injected themselves into it, all three of them, perhaps, with the idea in mind of attracting attention to themselves through the publicity they will get out of it, but Bryan has not practiced law for years, if he ever did, and Darrow and Malone are likely to make a monkey of him in a legal way without any reference to the law of evolution. The whole thing is merely mirth provoking to normal human beings.

CONSOLATION.

By Kenneth Mansell.

Sometimes to me the day seems wearisome,
And heavy clouds drift onward in the skies;
My heart is heavy as the day goes by,
It seems that only grief within me lies.

I know I've failed, I do not know just why,
Perhaps it's something that I've said or done;
The ways of chance seemed to have passed me by,
And cast a shadow o'er a hopeless one.

But even though it seems that I have failed,
And feel my efforts have been used in vain;
I find contentment with the thought to know
I have tomorrow just to try again.

The buyer is the real boss. If he wishes to be a "fair employer," he must demand the union label.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

News of interest to many oldtimers and especially those who in years gone by have worked in Tonopah, Nevada, was contained in a recent news dispatch, published in the market section of a local daily. The story to do with the new gold camp recently established, and known as Gilbert. The "Bill" Fording mentioned in the following extracts is known to many of the printers on the Pacific coast who will be glad to know that at last his faith in the hills of Nevada has been rewarded:

Gilbert (Nev.), May 17.—There is an interesting story back of Gilbert's latest sensational gold strike, made a few days ago by Homer Buckley.

Some fifteen years ago "Bill" Thomas, now sheriff of Nye county, and "Bill" Fording, who has been tapping the keys of a linotype in Tonopah newspaper offices for the last twenty years, grubstaked Buckley.

For fifteen years he tramped the hills and the valleys and the sagebrush desert in search of precious metals.

Never once, in all that time, did his partners grumble or refuse to keep him supplied with the necessary beans and bacon.

When the Gilbert brothers made their original discovery on a claim they named the Last Hope, now in the very heart of the town, and the news of the find was brought to Tonopah, Buckley was one of the first to pitch his tent in these Monte Christo hills along with those of other old veterans, Wes Watson and Dick Raycraft, the latter the discoverer of the now famous "jewelry shop" in the badger hole on the peak of Black Mammoth hill.

Buckley secured a lease on the Last Hope ground; he had known the Gilbert boys for years, and they told him to take his pick.

For five months he trenched and dug shallow holes, oftentimes in two feet of snow, but without success.

A few days ago, while digging in a hole about nine feet deep, and about ready to give up and try some other point, his last round of shots opened a two-foot streak of quartz that fairly glistened with free gold.

There is no doubt about Buckley's find; he has a comfortable fortune for himself and his partners in plain sight; with a little more development it may prove another Mohawk, and produce a million or more.

Meanwhile, Buckley is busy stripping the vein and sacking the gold-streaked rock that runs all the way from several dollars a pound to \$600 per ton, the latter figure being the lowest assay obtained.

W. N. Mappin, chairman of the Labor Day Committee, announces that he has issued a call for another meeting of the general Labor Day committee of No. 21, to meet at the union headquarters on next Wednesday, June 10, at 7:30 p.m. At this meeting of the committee it is expected that many suggestions will be made by individual members along the lines of floats, decorations,

"Do You Know Where Your Savings Account Would Go"

if you were to be suddenly taken from this world? You know if it is a Trust Fund Savings Account. Booklet on request.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

and the most effective way of calling the attention of the thousands who will be here to attend the Diamond Jubilee to the wonderful advantages of the Typographical Union. Mr. Mappin also wishes to make a formal request that every member of the union who is loyal to the cause of unionism, plan their vacations and week-end trips so that they can be present in the ranks of marchers on that day of days. He fully realizes the lures that are held out to the motor-owning members to spend a couple of days in the wilds, but also believes that on this particular occasion those who really have the union's best interests at heart will forego their particular pleasure to help the cause which has done so much for them and which will continue to do more if the rank and file will but lend the least co-operation to those who work in the harness night and day for their betterment. Plan to be in town and in the line of march on Labor Day.

Rod (correct) K. Payne, ex-president of Goldfield union, who sojourned in this city a few days during the past week, drew his traveler and announced that he was Havana bound. We wouldn't be surprised to hear of Rod any place from here to Seattle, New York, Miami or even Los Angeles.

Burg Ferguson, an ex-president and ex-delegate of Oklahoma City union, passed through this city last week en route to Los Angeles. Ferguson was tooting the big bass horn with India temple of the Mytic Shrine, who are holding forth in Los Angeles this week. Mr. Ferguson and President Stauffer were chapel mates many years ago, and between takes had many a political battle, one winning one session and the other the next. He was with the Shrine in San Francisco three years ago and kidded us considerably about our "unusual weather," and now that their main parade had to be disbanded in Los Angeles this Wednesday, Mr. Ferguson will no doubt think all of us are liars of the first water—especially as regards the sunny California weather.

Charles More, Brunt chapel, accompanied by his family, left last Saturday for a three weeks' motor tour of southern California and Tijuana, and will return via the Nevada side of the Sierras, stopping at Yosemite on the way home.

First Vice-President Faunt LeRoy of the John Henry Nash chapel, accompanied by his family, are spending their vacation in Yosemite National park. Mr. Faunt LeRoy started early on his vacation in order to be here when the new John Henry Nash building is completed the middle of the summer.

The Daily News operators are now enjoying the latest model of swivel chairs, which adds considerably to the comfort of the men.

F. H. Vaughn, Daily News chapel, is spending a week visiting with his aged mother in Reno, Nevada.

Charles Marshall, Call-Post chapel, accompanied by his wife, left Sunday for an extended visit to the old home in Indianapolis, and other eastern points.

Conrad Scheel, superintendent of Pernau-Walsh Co. and Mrs. Scheel have packed their tent like the arab and silently stole away. They have taken to the tall timbers of the Kern River Canyon, where the general grind is less conspicuous than scenery,—always a relief from noisy street cars, dodging autos and rush jobs. From an S. O. S.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE



8 BUILDINGS—30 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

HOME FURNISHINGS

PAY AS YOU EARN

The A. COHEN FURNITURE COMPANY

2045 Mission St. Bet. 16th and 17th

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

received by the writer he has caught some very large fish—using whales for bait.

Leonard Welcer, skipper of the prosperous Parker Print Co., has made his debut with a pre-nasal bang—under the nose. Len says it is a preliminary for the Diamond Jubilee Sept. 9, when he expects to have a full crop of whiskers.

D. McDevitt of the Pernau-Walsh Co., and Bill Aff of the Reynard Press, accompanied by their wives, rolled up to Mark West Springs over the holiday. All had a delightful time—a large part of it being spent at the Ferry and the rest keeping out of the rain.

A card to Secretary Michelson from Ray Edwards, states that Mr. Edwards, who has been domiciled at the Home, is entering his twelfth month at that institution, and further makes the prognostication that within a comparatively few months he will be back "on the job," as his health is improving steadily. Here's hopin,' Ray.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

The social event of the season took place last Tuesday evening at the apartment of W. Lyle Slocum, editor-in-chief of the recently formed periodical, "Squirts," in the form of a banquet consisting mainly of beans. The occasion was for the purpose of celebrating the success of the publication, and those honored with sharing the host's hospitality consisted of the "Squirts" co-workers, Orie Treat, publisher; Victor Aro, circulation manager, and D. A. Paddock, printer's devil. All reported an enjoyable time, regardless of the absence of "ink" and the necessary trimmings.

What's a few paltry dollars compared to owning an up-to-date accessory-loaded "bus." So decided J. H. McDermott, or rather his wife, after they had listened to a lengthy discourse on the advantage of owning your own—and really, the bargain of a life-time; to all of which Mac agrees, and adding that it was the best running car in town, after a long trip over last week-end.

J. Heilman of the proofroom left the first part of the week for an extended tour of the northwest by auto.

R. H. Burrows stopped worrying about display ads last Monday and started for his mountain-top ranch near Willits, expressing the fear before leaving that, unless he kept his eye on the place the bob-cats and deer might ruin his crop of redwood before he had completed his log cabin.

H. O. Walcott was called to his home at Truckee, Nevada County, California, last week owing to the serious illness of his mother.

J. J. Burns was compelled to go to the hospital last week for rest and treatment on account of complications which have set in from an injury to his spine, sustained in an automobile accident several years ago.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Journal correspondence from Chicago chronicles a recent death at the Home, that of Al Ulrich, an event sure to start printers to reminisce, among

whom is Skipper Ross Heller, who on a trip east a while back stopped at Colorado Springs and had a long talk with Mr. Ulrich about old times on the Chicago American. They recalled a skirmish during the eight-hour strike to put into effect on the Windy City paper priority in awarding situations, in which Mr. Heller took the initiative. Other scraps were not so vital to I. T. U. welfare; for instance, those to induce Shylocks to advance loans on no security except hunches that certain ponies were bound to win. At that sometimes they hornsoggled the cent-per-cent boys out of coin with which to tackle the bookies, principally because of cordial connivance and at-all-times-to-be-counted-on-assistance of such bold buccaneers as "Big Jim" O'Brien and Bill Creevy; Hans Roesner and George Buckman, now of Los Angeles; the two Georges—Lacey and Rose; Charley Styles, a swift on whom the General Foreman has since called 30; the one and only "Patsy" Evers of Bulletin fame; Billy Maher, who may be reached by addressing a letter, care the Examiner, and Tom Black, also a slave on Hearst's local disseminator of sweetness and light, but who for a long time was chairman on the Chicago American.

Ray Carpenter has been straw-bossing all week in lieu of Mack Ward, day ad boss, who was vacationing.

Mrs. Harry Ball's birthday is due next week, which is ample reason for the fortunate husband of that young lady to hire a sub while they drift to Santa Cruz to behold the bathing beauty fiesta scheduled to occur there. Visits to beach resorts are said to be costly but Harry says he cares nothing for expenses, he has lots of them.

Rather than take Lydia E. Pinkham's celebrated summer remedy for pale printers, William Bill Davy is preparing against arrival of shimmering horizons and blossoming flowers by tuning up his old bus and investing in new rubber. Some of the shekels he snared recently from their cage and now lovingly nestle in overalls worn by a dealer of India cords, who, despite a deduction of \$50 for the old tires, nicked William Bill \$110 for six new ones.

Graybeards with tenacious memories possibly recollect a jazz expression, "Sell your hammer and buy a horn," muchly abused in prehistoric days. It hasn't much connection with Dom Demartini's old Ford except the lizzie knocked and Dom sold it to buy a radio.

Bill Landreth resigned last week to go with Ira Stuck, skipper of the Shopping News. Bill's chores being the care of several late model Mergenthalers.

Another Bulletin man to waff himself Shopping News-ward is W. W. "Weary Willie" Ford, a sedate gentleman always in too much of a hurry to remain in any town long enough to accumulate the preposition "of" as commonly tacked to a surname and preceding the lawful designation of hamlet, village or countryside.

Everything looked rosy to young Mr. Art Mette

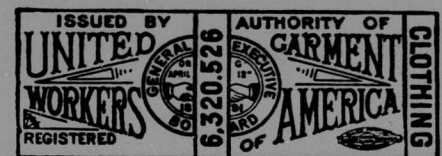
when he strolled into the shop about 10 one night lately, for was he not owner of a night off by official permission, as well as progenitor of a baby girl? The youthful father's laudable intent was to distribute cigars and dilate on the new arrival's perfections. But it so happens there is ingratitude in this world, as the boss, puffing one of the proud parent's stogies, said he needed more help and put Art to work.

A LABEL AGENT.

To carry out the plans for union label work of the Trades Union Promotional League, the Label Section at its meeting last Wednesday voted to appoint a label agent to have charge of the work. Nominations for the position will be made at the next meeting of the section to be held June 17th, and the election will be held at the following meeting Wednesday evening July 1st.

PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY AGAINST SICKNESS AND DISEASE

By seeing that this label is on the garments you buy, such as ready-made suits, shirts, overalls and work garments of all kinds.



Do not be deceived by imitation labels. Be sure that the serial number on the label is in the center, and not on the ends of the label. This label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only one recognized by the American Federation of Labor on ready-made suits, shirts, overalls and work garments. It is the legitimate label and stands for fair pay, reasonable working conditions and clean, sanitary factories. Without it you can never be sure that garments were not made in penitentiaries or sweatshops, under disease-spreading conditions. With it you get the assurance that your own or your family's health will not be endangered by garments manufactured amidst filth and by workers suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to be on the safe side except the precaution to look for the presence of the above bona fide label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Accept No Imitation or Substitute

United Garment Workers of America

Local Union No. 131,
San Francisco, Cal.

**OUR ANNUAL
Dept. Mgrs. Sale**
GOING STRONG
NEXT WEEK WE OFFER
DOLLAR DAY
WITH INVINCIBLE VALUES



1041 MARKET STREET
See Tuesday's News and Call

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento

Fresno

Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

EASY TERMS

NO INTEREST CHARGED

UNION MUSIC CO.

2706 MISSION STREET AT 23RD

NEW AND USED PIANOS, PHONOGRAPHS AND RADIOS

Show your Union Card; we will allow you Special Discount of 10% on any purchase

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 29, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cap Makers No. 9, Mr. Dobkin, vice J. Hymes. From Electrical Workers No. 6, James McKnight, vice Wm. Urmey. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Laborers' Union No. 1, thanking the officers and the Council for their efforts in behalf of their union which resulted in the restoration of the wages of Sewermen employed by the Board of Public Works. From the Board of Directors of the Trade Union Promotional League, thanking the Council and its assistants in the office for their efforts in behalf of the League.

Referred to the Secretary—From Carpenters' Union No. 483, relative to conditions at Boyes Springs and requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out the trouble. From the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Seattle Labor Council, relative to the unfair attitude of the Los Angeles Baseball Club and the Wrigley products, and requesting the assistance of the Council.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, stating a charter has been issued to the Post Office Laborers.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Makers Union, Tampa, Florida, relative to the unfair Hav-a-Tampa Cigar Company.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the unfair Whitehead Hoag Company of Newark, N. J.

Request Complied With—From the California Diamond Jubilee Committee, requesting financial assistance for the appropriate celebration of Ad-

mission Day this year. On motion the sum of \$25.00 was contributed to the cause.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Flatley (Electrical Workers No. 151) protesting against the illegal sale of publicly produced power to a private power company; and calling upon the public officials of San Francisco to carry out the terms and provisions of the Raker Act. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council and the large majority of the citizens of San Francisco have consistently demanded of the city government that the clear requirement and purposes of the city charter and the Raker Act be scrupulously carried out, and that the City of San Francisco accordingly should go into the business of distributing Hetch Hetchy electrical energy directly to its own people as its charter and the Raker Act require; and

Whereas, The neglect and failure on the part of certain city officials to comply with the mandate of the law has artificially created a situation in which the powerhouse is at the point of completion, whereas the acquisition of the needed distributing system has progressed no further than the initial stages of the evaluation of existing distributing systems for the purpose of condemnation and purchase; and

Whereas, It is now openly proposed by the proponents of municipal distribution to violate the terms of the Raker Act and wholesale the City's Hetch Hetchy hydro-electric power to a private power corporation for the flat sum of \$2,000,000 annually; and

Whereas, Said illegal proposition has been persistently advanced ever since 1919 by certain city officials, though repeatedly opposed as a contemplated breach of faith upon the part of our city government and a repudiation of its obligations to the Government of the United States; and

Whereas, Said wholesaling proposition has been declared illegal and contrary to public policy by the Advisory Committee of Citizens appointed by the Mayor under authority of the Board of Supervisors, which committee consists of five eminent and able men, namely: Former United States Sen-

ator James D. Phelan, chairman; Hon. Matt I. Sullivan, former Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Hon. Frank Murasky, Judge of the Superior Court; Major Charles H. Kendrick of the American Legion, and Attorney Henry F. Boyen; and

Whereas, This Advisory Committee has recommended to the Mayor and Supervisors a legal plan whereby the City of San Francisco shall hire the services of a power company as the City's agent to distribute the power for and on behalf of the City, by which plan the City remains in full con-



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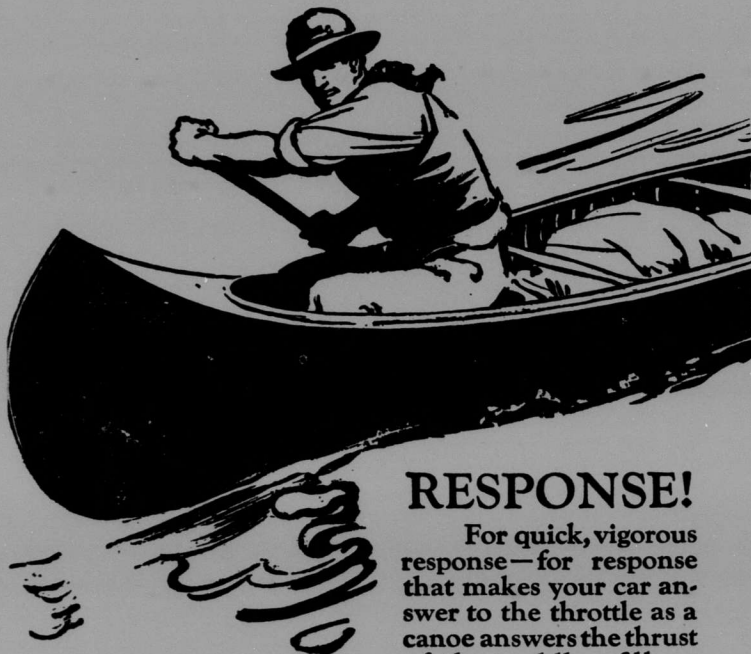
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trol and ownership of the power up to the point of delivery to the consumer;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby endorses the recommendation of the Citizen's Advisory Committee, and none other, for the temporary disposal of Hetch Hetchy power; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Labor Council strongly deprecates the pressure now obviously being exerted to drive the City into an illegal sale of publicly produced power to a private power company for purposes of resale, and calls upon the public officials of San Francisco to carry out the terms and provisions of the Raker Act and preserve the integrity of San Francisco in fulfilling the obligations which it has assumed; and

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Honor the Mayor, the Members of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the United States Senators from California and the Congressmen from San Francisco, and to the President of the American Federation of Labor with the request that he personally submit this resolution to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Interior, to the end that the true status of public sentiment in San Francisco, as favoring full compliance with the terms of Hetch Hetchy grant, be fully recorded.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate George Flatley (Electrical Workers No. 151) relative to the Yosemite Transit Company which travels back and forth to Groveland, and requesting the Council to petition and urge upon the Railroad Commission to investigate into and make the proper findings of the operating practices, facilities offered, available equipment, the construction and reconstruction and the present condition of the equipment of the said Yosemite Transit Company of Stockton. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment—that it be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment lost; and the motion to adopt was carried. Motion to close debate was called for and put on the above question.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union against the Royal Shoe Store, it was laid over for one week. The communication from the Janitors' Union relative to the Janitorial Supply Company, the matter was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. The complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against Mr. V. Knaus was laid over one week.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters—business good; all members working. Auto Mechanics—Held an open meeting; will hold another next week; will hold dance in National Hall, June 6th. Sailors—Making progress organizing; Seamen's Institute housing non-union men. Cracker Bakers—Have negotiated new agreement with employers; National Biscuit Company is still unfair. Molders—Will hold picnic at California Park, June 21st. Ice Wagon Drivers—Have adjusted differences with employers. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have adjusted differences with Goldberg Bowen Co. Laborers—Thanked the Council for assistance in securing an increase for their members. Garment Cutters—Will parade on Labor Day; \$10.00 fine on all members not parading. Carmen—Will parade Labor Day. Teamsters No. 85—Will celebrate 25th Anniversary at Civic Auditorium August 8th.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button when making purchases; requested unions to affiliate with the section and send delegates.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the salary of the Secretary be increased \$5.00 per week to take effect next week; motion carried.

Receipts—\$119.10. **Expenses**—\$137.10.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

COUNT THE COST!

By Edward Berwick.

Before we glide, or rather stagger and stumble, into another war, as Lloyd George tells us we "staggered and stumbled" into the last, "perhaps through folly," it might interest "the man in the street" to know where he comes in. "Death and taxes" being the two sure things in life, he gets speedier death and heavier taxes. Disagreement between alleged authorities has emphasized the fact that all past wars have been child's play to what that "next war" will be. Wholesale destruction and depopulation by air-carried poisons, high explosives and ignition bombs will replace the killing by retail of days gone by. In 1918 this new order was just starting. That year Congress allotted 48,000 men and appropriated \$100,000,000 for our "Chemical Warfare Service," of which few people had heard.

Our Edgewood arsenal and its tributaries were turning out about 810 tons weekly of poison gas compounds, against Britain's 410 tons, France's 385 tons and Germany's 210 tons. Edgewood was nearly equipped to rise to 13,000 tons a month.

It is said Edison was asked: "Is it true that all life in New York could be extinguished in twelve hours?" He replied: "No, sir! Not true! Do it in three hours!" A flight of airplanes dropping thereafter phosphorus bombs could complete the devastation and leave that city or any metropolis a smoking ruin!

The anti-aircraft gun, the "killing ray" and any other defense against invasion from the air has proved childishly inadequate; while such new gases as "Lewisite" are threefold as deadly as any used in the World War.

Taking these new factors into consideration, it surely seems not wholly impossible that the world's alleged statesmen might accept General Pershing's recommendation for disarmament; said he: "Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down, through destructive war and darkness to barbarism."

Let Lloyd George speak again as to the last world disaster: "A discussion, I have no doubt, would have averted it." Such discussions might help realize George Washington's "first wish, to see that plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth." "So mote it be!"

Pacific Grove, Calif., May 25, 1925.

Capital co-operates, why not labor?

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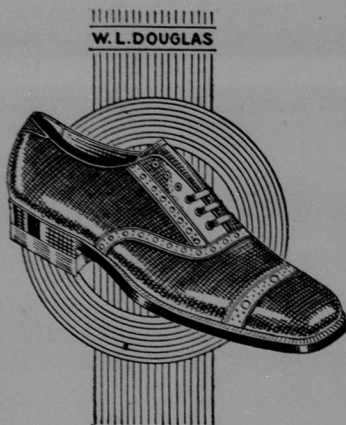
DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: John G. Juslin of the Tailors; Louis Graves, Thomas Muirhead and Adolf Asnas, of the Carpenters; F. J. Rigney, of the Carmen.

The entertainment and ball of the Auto Mechanics' Union, which will take place in National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission Streets, tomorrow, Saturday evening, June 6th, gives promise of being a great affair. Arrangements for the program have all been completed and a good time is assured to all who attend.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has completed negotiations with employers and signed a contract for another year covering wages and working conditions, which provides for time off on Saturday afternoons in the future. The union urges all trade unionists to purchase San Francisco made products in preference to the unfair products of Eastern concerns that are on the local market.

The differences between the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union and the Goldberg-Bowen Company have been adjusted and the men returned to work last Monday morning after being locked out four days due to a misunderstanding on the part of the manager of the firm.

Henry Nolda is in the city in the interest of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America. He addressed the regular meeting of the

organization on Wednesday evening of this week and will spend some time in San Francisco clearing up odds and ends for the two locals here.

The Joint Labor Day Committee will meet tomorrow evening, Saturday, June 6th, at 8 P. M. in the Labor Temple. Committees will report and the meeting will arrange the program for the essay contest for pupils in the public and private schools.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the salary of Secretary O'Connell was ordered increased \$5 per week, to become effective at once, or on June 1st.

The Janitors' Union is having some differences with the Janitorial Supply Company and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Labor Council to bring about an adjustment if possible. Negotiations looking to that end are now under way.

Trade unionists from all parts of California are planning to make the 53rd annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164 the occasion for a big reunion carnival, according to announcement here yesterday by Frank Brown, chairman of the general committee. The picnic will be held in California Park, Marin County, on June 21. An all star program of entertainment and sports events is being assembled by the committee, with Lester Zeihn, balloon acrobatic performer, scheduled as a headline attraction. Dancing will continue

throughout the entire day and evening in the new California Park pavilion. Competitions will be held in the "Texas Tommy" dance to be lead by J. J. Lyons, of San Francisco, and Frank Graves, of Oakland. Frank Rhodes, a member of the Molders' Union for over 25 years, has just arrived from Manila to remain in San Francisco until after the reunion. This is Rhodes' first visit to the United States since 1923, when he attended the union's picnic. Rhodes is stationed at the U. S. Naval Station in Cavite, P. I.

PRICE OF SUCCESSFUL VACATION.

Vacation time is at hand! Soon you will be laying aside the cares of the office or the home and taking to the hills. The old outing suit will be unpacked and hung up to air, camp outfit, rod and gun will be gone over and put in repair, and the family "Lizzie" or "Rolls-Rough" will be well greased and the brakes tightened. All aboard for the mountains!

May you have a happy vacation! But don't forget that the friendly forests which supply you with delightful camping places, cool shade, good health and sport, expect you to be their friend and protector, too. The price of a successful vacation is not the number of beautiful spots you visit in a summer, the trout you catch, or the rosy cheeks and good appetite you bring home. The real price is eternal vigilance with fire—camp fires, burning matches and tobacco—so that those who follow you may also be able to enjoy the beauties of the mountains unmarred by devastating flames.

If you wish to have a happy vacation and prove yourself a true friend of the forest, memorize this Six Rule Pledge, practice it, and pass it on to others in your "sphere of influence":

"The Rules I will follow to Prevent Forest Fires:

1. Matches—"I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away."

2. Tobacco—"I will warn smokers to be sure their pipe ashes, cigar or cigarette stumps are dead before throwing them away. I will warn them not to throw these into brush, leaves, or needles."

3. Making Camp—"I will secure a camp fire permit before building a fire. I will build only a small camp fire. I will scrape away the trash from all around it. I will build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush."

4. Leaving Camp—"I will never leave a camp fire unattended, even for a short time, without putting it out with water and then covering it with earth."

5. Fighting Fires—"If I find a fire, I will try to put it out. If I can't, I will get word of it to the nearest United States forest ranger or State fire warden at once."

6. How to Put Out a Camp Fire—"I will stir the coals while soaking them with water; turn small sticks and drench both sides; wet the ground around the fire. If I can't get water, I will stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. I will be sure the last spark is dead."

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